THE DALLY EVENIED TELEGERAPH FILLERING PHILA DELPHIA, TOURSDAY, AUDING 35 THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1870.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

Judge Kelley's Views.

A Letter to the United American Mechanics - Elaborate Discussion of the General Labor Question.

The following exhaustive discussion of the relations of Chinese Immigration to the Labor Question, by the Hon. William D. Kelley, will be read with interest:-

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1870. John C.Libe, Esq., Recording Secretary of Science Council of the Order of United American Mechanics.

chanics. Dear Sir: Your favor covering the circular which you inform me you were instructed by your Coun-cil to transmit to me, with the request that I would "favor the members of the Council with my views upon the questions embodied therein," is at hand. It is to be regretted that neither your note nor the circular propounds a question. The latter.

It is to be regretted that neither your note nor the circular propounds a question. The latter, however, embraces the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Council on the 5th of July last, which have reference to a question of great public and private interest. Having bestowed much con-sideration upon the subject to which they relate, I am grateful to the members of your Council for the epportunity thus afforded me of expressing my views thereon to so numerous and intelligent a body of my fellow-ditizens as the members of the Order of United American Mechanics. The preamble and resolutions assert that "a

The preamble and resolutions assert that "a movement has been inaugurated in neighboring States to introduce Chinese labor on an extensive scale into this country, and that such movement, if successful, must operate to the great diadvan-tage of the American mechanic and laboring man," and that "the time has arrived" when the

man," and that "the time has arrived" when the members of your Order should "use every exer-tion and exercise all the influence in their power to prevent the carrying out of this iniquitous and unjust measure." These propositions, I believe, involve the questions on which you request an ex-pression of my views. It is proper that, before proceeding to the con-sideration of details, I should say that I believe that humanity and the true interests of all the peo-ple of our broad, richly endowed, and diversified, but thinly-settled country, require us to welcome such of the people of all other countries as may, in pursuance of their own choice, come to dwell among us, adopt our language and habits, and help us develop our dormant resources and maintain our republican institutions. But this proposition, broad as it is, does not cover those who may be brought hither by force or de-coved by faise representation, for the purpose of

coyed by false representation, for the purpose of being used without regard to their rights or those of the people at large. For instance, it does not embrace such as may be found to have been brought as slaves were from Africa in the early days of the republic, or coolies were from India, prior to the act of February 19, 1862, entitled "An act to prohibit the coolie trade by American citizens in Ame-rican vessels," the text of which may be found on page 145 of 2d Brightly's Digest. Though but a new member at the date of its passage by the House of Representatives, it was my privilege to co-ope-rate with its distinguished author, the late Hon. T. Dawes Eliot, in procuring the enactment of this humane law. Nor, again, does it apply to those who, being ignorant of our language and of the or-dinary rate of wages paid for labor and the cost of living in this country, are seduced into coming here under a contract for years of labor for wages which, though in advance of those they might earn at home, are insufficient for the support of an Ame-rican mechanic and the maintenance of his children while obtaining the education due to them in our hibit the coolie trade by American citizens in Ame while obtaining the education due to them in our common schools. Our laws should secure to the victims of such wrongs the amplest means of re-dress, and, at least enable them to return to their

The coolie trade was suppressed by law because it was a system of violence and robbery; and as the system by which Koopmanschoop and others are attempting to induce hordes of Chinese labor-

formed in foreign countries, we may defend the wages of the American mechanic against competi-tion by imposing on its productions, when imported into this country, duties equal to the difference be-tween our wages and the lowest rates paid in com-peting countries. An adequately protective tariff is the American workman's sole defence against ruinous competi-tion by the underpaid workmen of foreign coun-tries. But if French, Belgian, German, Austrian, or English mechanics could work for three, five or seven years for such wages as they receive at home. or English mechanics could work for three, five or seven years for such wages as they receive at home, how could the wages of the American workman be defended against the destructive competition? 4 freely admit that I cannot see how it might be done. Can you or any members of your council show me? No tariff or other law can protect wages against home competition, and I am, therefore, opposed to permitting the importation of men who have con-tracted to work in our midst for a term of years at such wages as are paid in Chins, Austria, Belgium, Germany or England. The prevalence of such a system would, as your resolutions assert, "greatly reduce the pay for skilled labor, and thereby lessen the family comforts of the great body of the Ameri-can people."

réduce the pay for skilled labor, and thereby lessen the family comforts of the great body of the Ameri-can people." "Bay where you can buy cheapest," is a cardinal maxim of free traders and revenue reformers. It is plausible, but delusive." If applied to labor, it would bring Chinese workmen to us by the million. Yet the free trade agitators, both in and out of Congress, when vindicating this maxim, assert that the tariff which protects his wages and his chance for steady work, injures the workingman by in-creasing the price of the commodities be consumes. They also say that in addition to cheapening what he consumes, the laborer's market woull be in-creased by a reduction of his wag?...ws could then increase our commerce and they our goods to foreign countries in competition with European manufacturers. To the thoughtless and inexperi-enced this is all very plausible. But with your experience and observation, you must perceive that to reduce the price of our goods low enough to accomplish this would require us to reduce our wages below the English standard, as the cheaper labor of France, Belgium, Switzerland, Germany and Austria are restricting her exports and driving the productions of England out of common mar-kets. "Buy where you can buy the cheapest," the only doctrine by which the employment of coolle labor in this country can be justified, is not only running the working people of England, but up-rooting many of her industries which were ba-lieved to be established on impregnable founda-tions, and is thus involving the laborer and capitalrooting many of her industries which were be-lieved to be established on impregnable founda-tions, and is thus involving the laborer and capital-ist in a common ruin. To attain cheapness she repealed, not only the duties imposed on food, but those which protected her labor against the com-petition of the lower wages of the continent. She entered enthusiastically upon the experiment of free trade, and has persisted in it for about a quar-ter of a century. What has been the result of this race for cheap labor and cheap goods? Its conse-quences have been such as I hope our country may long escape. British exports are not only sta-tionary, but declining, and poverty and pauperism have increased so rapidly that the people of Great Britain are no longer able to consume their own productions as freely as they formerly could, and the demand for labor fails off under the double in-fluence of declining export trade and home con-sumption. sumption.

In his recent work, entitled "Home Politics, or the Growth of Trade Considered in its Relation to Labor, Pauperism and Emigration," Mr. Daniel Grant demonstrates the correctness of these assertions by presenting from the highest official sources the number of England's papers, and the value of her exports for the three latest years for which the figures had been compiled. They are as fol-

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	 1,004,823 179,463, on the fact that more the each week added to t

Iready terrible list, he says: "Even this large increase does not indicate the "Feven this large increase does not indicate the exact extent of poverty—it points to the still wider field of misery that exists among the classes from which pauperism is fed. Let any one think what is the state of destitution through which a man passes before he is willing to accept relief and allow himself to be branded as a pauper. Those who know the working classes best know the pro-found abhorrence they entertain of the workhouse. Any privation, any sorrow, any destitution rather than that; and the natural inference is that the pressure of want is not only severe, but has been long enough sustained to have swept away all articles of clothing, as well as all household goods, before the sufferers bend to their fate." Thus deplorable has been the effect on the labor-ing classes of England of the determination of her people to accept the glittering fallacles of the free trade school of economists, and buy labor and its products where they can buy them cheapest. Let

ments. Nothing can be clearer than this. And in three years from our abandonment of the protective system the workingmen of the country would suffer again the agonics endured in 1837 and 1807, and British statesmen would be able, as they then were, to comment upon the de-pression of American labor, and show that poverty and pauperism were increasing as rapidly in the industrial centres of the United States as in those of England. Indeed, such action on our part would be an unspeakable blessing to England. It would revive her commerce and some of the lead-ing branches of the ranguishing industry. She has natural advantages, which counterbalance the lower wages of the continent in the production of many articles, among which 1 may name salt, even, pig and bar iron, rails, both of iron and Bes-emer steel, cast steel, and iron steamships, with all of which she would supply our market in the sheence of protective duties and the venerable iaw which prohibits the granting of an American regis-to a foreign-built veesel. But you may ask what has all this to do with the forequest an expression of your views? A moment's religction will show you its pertinence. The dan-ger you would ward off is the competition of under-religction will show you its pertinence. The dan-ger you would ward off is the state low wages, even in distant countries, against which a protective tariff can defend you, may in its absence overwhelm and

distant countries, against which a protective tariff can defend you, may in its absence overwhelm and destroy you, how much more enduringly destruc-tive would be the effect of the importation of the tive would be the effect of the importation of the hordes of men bound by contract to work in your midst at Chinese, French, Belgian, German, Aus-trian or English wages? If once established in your midst, no law could protect you against their competition; and I assure you and the members of your council that I have too just a sense of the rights and dignity of labor, and have toiled too long and hard to secure compensation even to the slave for his work in the shop, or cotton, sugar, or rice field, to permit me to approve of such an arrange-ment, let it promise what incidental advantages it may. may.

may. In conclusion, permit me to say again that I am not opposed to the voluntary emigration of the peo-ple of China to this country. If left to their own impulses, and to pay the cost of the voyage, those only will come who are of the better class and have by energy and thrift been able to accumulate a sum sufficient to bring them here and start them in their new home; but under a system by which each man's passage is paid and his subsistence while here assured, we will probably get the most abject and possibly only the most degraded denizens of the po-pulous cities of China. Those who come voluntar-ily and at their own cost will take an interest in possibly only the most degraded denizens of the po-pulous cities of China. Those who come voluntar-ily and at their own cost will take an interest in their adopted country and its institutions, acquire our language, and adopt our habits. Such an immi-gration would, like that from other countries, sti-mulate our general industries while increasing our productive power; it would, by peopling our vast territories that now lie waste and unproductive, enhance the demand for labor by increasing our home market and the carrying trade in which so much of our capital and so many of our people are engaged. But it may be more than this. It is in the power of the Chinese to estab-lish among us many new and profitable in-dustries. Let me mention, two, the introduction of which would injure none and benefit all of us. I allude to tea and silk. For tea we send abroad about \$10,000,000 annually, and for silk about \$20,-000,000. We produce no tea, and are but experi-menting in the production of raw silk, of which we import about \$2,500,000 per annum for the use of our infant silk manufactories at Paterson, Hartford and Philadelphia, in some of which, I may remark, machinery is now used that was once profitably em-ployed in Coventry and Macclesfield. We have immense matural fields for the cultiva-

We have immense natural fields for the cultiva-tion of both tea and silk, besides those of California and Arkansas, and the Chinese, the earliest and most successful cultivators of both, would benefit most successful cultivators of both, would benefit us immensely by transferring their experience and patient industry to our country. I would not, there-fore, exclude them by any general demunciation. But to protect the right even of foreigners to fair wages for work done in this country, and to avert the dangers threatened to American mechanics by the importation of bordes of coolies. I would pro-ide by statute that any contract made in a foreign the importation of hordes of coolies. I would pro-vide by statute that any contract made in a foreign country by which a person proposing to emigrate to any State or territory within the United States shall bind himself to labor for any term of years or months, at a rate of wages specified therein, shall be null and void. Beliaving that a law embodying these precisions

Believing that a law embodying these provisions will be enacted by Congress at its next session, I Yours, very truly, WM. D. KELLEY. remain.

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to come to this country under contract to work ers to come to this country under contract to work for wages upon which they cannot live as American workingmen should live, is an organized system of deception and fraud, it should be reprobated by our laws as sternly as the other has been. You will observe that my opposition to organized efforts to stimulate Chinese emigration to this events is not based on bastility to the Chinese but

country is not based on hostility to the Chinese, but that it arises from their ignorance of the value and current price of the services they contract to ren-der, of the habits of our working people, and of the general cost of living in this country; and that, coming as mere sojourners, to return at the expira-tion of a contract, they will be unencumbered by the expense of a family, or civic or social duties, and can afford to work for wages that will not en-able an American citizen to maintain a home and educate his children as republican institutions re-

contrate his children as republican institutions re-quire. The constant aim of American statesmanship should be to secure to labor such a share of its pro-duction as may enable each laborer to make provi-sion for age or adversity. Our country is so broad, and embraces so infinite a variety of soil, climate and resources that, had we the population and skill to convert every description of our raw material and avail onrelves of the diversities of our soil and climate, we might supply our own wants and maintain a rate of wages independent of those of other countries. But so long as part of our work-shops are beyond the seas, and we depend on foreign shops for a large part of our manufactured goods, our rates must be affected by those of other countries.

Chinese wages are, I believe, lower than those paid in any other civilized country. American wages are the highest, and the two rates cannot be wages are the highest, and the two rates cannot be maintained in the same community. The attempt on an extended scale to commingle them would be as disastrous to the capital as it would be to the labor of the country. It would unsettle prices and cause anarchy in trade. A little reflection will satisfy any experienced business man on this point, as the employer who paid Chinese wages could always undersell those in the same business who sought to enable their workmen to live by paying them our customary wages for their work. them our customary wages for their work. Sir Edward Sullivan, in his recent noble appeal

Sir Edward Sullivan, in his recent noble appeal for the working people of England, entitled "Pro-tection to Native Industry," says: "Wages in France, Belgium, Prussia, Austria and Switzerland are from thirty to fifty per cent. iower than in England; rent. clothing, food, beer, taxee and general charges are all in the same proportion; the habits of the people are economical in the extreme; the manufacturers have as much capital science and enterprise, and the operative capital, science and enterprise, and the operatives as much skill and intelligence and technical educa-

as much skill and intelligence and technical educa-tion and industry, as we have; they get their raw materials very nearly at the same price as we do. The question is: Can our manufacturers, with higher wages, higher rates and taxes, higher gene-ral charges, and our operatives with dearer food, dearer clothing, dearer house rent and extrava-gant habits, produce as cheaply as they can?" Let us press Sir Edward's point a little further and apply it to the question under consideration. A report just made to the Treasury Department by Mr. Edward Young, chief of the Bureau of Statis-tics, shows that English wages are as far below ours as those of continental States are below those of England. The report appears to have been com-piled from ample data and with great care, mak-ing due allowance for the difference between gold and our currency and the number of hours of labor required for a week's pay. Without detaining you with too many examples, let me say that this official report abows that operatives in cotton mills on the New England and middle States, exclusive of over-seers, receive 33.9 per cent more than in England, and bur currency and the number of hours of labor seers, receive 39.9 per cent more than in England, and that in the case of overseers the excess is 74.3 per cent.

The comparison of the wages paid in woollen mills is made from a wider field, as this branch of mills is made from a wider field, as this branch of industry is growing rapidly in the west; it embraces the mills of Virginia, Indiana, Wisconsin, Jowa and Kansas, as well as those of the middle and New England States, and shows that the "average ad-vance of wages paid in the United States in 1869 over those of England in 1867-68 (both in gold), was 24.36 per cent." The rates paid in American paper mills, including those to boys and females, as ascer-tained from the mills of New England, Pennsylva-mia, Ohio, Illinois and Wisconsin, are 82 per cent.

mills, including those to boys and females, as ascer-tained from the mills of New England, Pennsylva-nia, Ohio, Iliinois and Wisconsin, are 82 per cent. greater than in England: And as the last Illustration drawn from Mr. Young's report with which I will detain you, workmen in iron foundries and its ma-chine shops throughout New England, the middle and western States, and California receive for their labor 86 per cent. more than is paid in England. Thus it appears that though the average English eperative receives for his work nearly double the wages paid his continental competitor, he gets ou an average little more than half as much as he would for the same work in this country. The wil-fare of our country, both present and ultimate, re-quires the maintenance of our scale of wages, and its advance whenever and wherever this is practi-cable. But how is this to be accomplished ? How can the present rates be defended against competi-tion with the productions of the underpaid laborers of England and the continent? The is yer-

trade school of economists, and buy labor and its products where they can buy them cheapest. Let ns now glance for a moment at the effect it has had upon capital invested in special industries. It was soon discovered that the surface ores of the copper mines of Peru, which are dug by peons-another soon discovered that the surface ores of the copper mines of Peru, which are dug by peons-another name for slaves-were cheaper than those of the deep mines of Cornwall and Devonshire. These, with all their machinery, have consequently been abandoned, and such of the miners employed in them as had saved sufficient to pay their passage have emigrated, and the balance with their fami-lies have some to the workhouse.

have emigrated, and the balance with their fami-lies have gone to the workhouse. The manufacture of silk had made prosperous towns of Coyentry and Macclesfield, but Lyons and Rouen could undersell them, and regardlesslof the interests of their tolling countrymen, "the nobility and gentry" of England, looking only to the inter-ests of the consumer, bought where they could buy cheapest, and the silk mills of Coventry and Mac-clesfield, with their expensive machinery, became worthless, and many of the people who had found employment in them went to the workhouse also. I could refer to scores of such instances, but they will occur to your own mind, and I will proceed to an illustration of a more general character.

will occur to your own mind, and I will proceed to an illustration of a more general character. Having heard that the home consumption of Brit-ish cottons had, within a few years fallen off thirty-ity per cent, I wrote to a friend who has resided in Englard for some years to learn whether this abate-ment was based on a mere estimate or was an as-certained fact. I could not credit the assertion. My correspondent, however, sent me copies of elab-orate tables from a paper prepared by Mr. Elijah Helms, and read before the Manchester Statistical Society, and which was printed by the society. By comparing the home consumption of British cottons during the years 1866-7-8 with that during 1859-60-61, Mr. Helms shows that the decrease in that brief period had been equal to 211,938,000 pounds of raw cotton, or thirty-five per cent. I have also before me an able pamphlet, by a cotton manufacturer, entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes of the long-continued Depression in the Cotton Trade," which was more thick and the data the society in the

entitled "An Inquiry into the Causes of the long-continued Depression in the Causes of the long-continued Depression in the Cotton Trade," which was published in London and Manchester in the latter part of last year, in which the fact is sgain proven. After spreading before his readers a large array of official figures the author says: "The case stands as follows: Our entire exports of cotton goods to all countries have increased six per cent.; to the four principal continental countries they have increased forty-five per cent.; whilst the imports from these four countries have fallen off two and a half per cent. At the same time our home trade, which should have been our principal sup-port, has fallen off thirty-five per cent." The facts I have thus hastily thrown together ad-dress themselves not only to the artisan and laborer, but to the farmer and to him whose ample capital.

dress themselves not only to the artisan and laborer, but to the farmer and to him whose ample capital is employed in any branch of productive industry. Whateach wants is a steady and remunerative mar-ket for that which he has to sell, and this cannot be had when that great mass of consumers who live by toil are compelled, as they are in other countries, to labor for the least amount of compen-sation that will serve to keep soul and body to-gether without an aspiration or a hope that is to be realized this side of the grave. No amount of foreign commerce would compensate the farmers and manufacturers of the United States for the curtailment of their home market that would in-evitably follow the reduction of our wages even to the English standard.

and manuacturers of the United States for the evitably follow the reduction of our wages even to the English standard. To whose industry, entarprise, or capital can the more than one million English paupers give profit-able employment? Or, who can sell his goods to asymptotic the theorem which Mr. Grant says "pauperism is fed," and who are selling "all attained of clothing as well as all household goods" in the vain hope of excaping the workhoms? Do you think that they know much about the color and quality of American wheat, or even of the our crediter of free trade regard the value of a mation's exports as the test of its prosperity. They which has fewest paupers, the freest domastic trade, and whose people are able to enjoy most if that to cheapen them sufficiently to enable us or deter to induce them to buy from us. Here and the to cheapen them sufficiently to enable us or index to cheapen them sufficiently to enable us or index to induce them to buy from us. Here and induction of the rest of the induction of the their abor, even though it is appar-ent that to cheapen them sufficiently to enable us or a reduction would inevitably compel a spoint below those she pays, for we must underbid her in order to induce them to buy from us. He-aperior reduce them, although to effect their their or peal or reduction would inevitably compel a spoint below those she pays, for we must underbid her in order to induce them to buy from us. He-speal or reduction would inevitably compel a spoint below those she pays, for we must underbid her in order to induce them to way from a secure to take her customers from England, and secure or meases of the American mechanic, and secure to inform protective duties as no obstruction to com-merce, they resist their enactment and strive to repeal or reduction of the rate of wages, for we we way to remease and warehouses would secon be gorged with the cheaper productions of the til-paid labor, fortories and workshops would be forced, by the want of a market for their higher-priced goo

-Narrow Escape of Ottowa. The Ottawa Times of Aug. 19 says :--

Last evening the grand culminating point was reached; clouds of ashes began to come into the city, and the smoke got hotter and more blinding, and soon it was known that the fierce gale had fanned the fires into frightful proportions, and at that moment were travelling through the country at the rate of five miles an hour, and spreading in every direction. At a late hour it was learned that a district of ten miles in the township of Gloucester was in a blaze. Then consternation seized many, and in dread, the nervons demanded again and again to be told was there any danger of the flames getting into the

city. The scene in the city at 8 o'clock was inde-scribable. The fierce gale was at its height, the dust and ashes hissed down the street, while the smoke came rolling in, hot, yellow, and still more blinding. At 8 o'clock not a sonl was on the streets, nor had there been for an hour. At 11 o'clock a man came in from Gloucester

and stated that the fire was only a mile from the city, making its way in by the railway track. Upon inquiry it was found that no danger was imminent from any quarter. However, arrange-ments were made in case of emergency, and men were put to watch. Indeed the city is surrounded by a belt of fire, and the smoke as we write is getting again thick and blinding. Heavy rains are the only thing that can better the present dreadful state of affairs.

At Gloucester throughout the whole night people were on the move in search for a place of safety or shelter; some were on foot conducting their children and picking their steps among the burning patches of ground, while others, both to save themselves and their horses, got on horseback and galloped at full speed over fields of fire. The scene was a dreadfully romantic one. Cattle ran madly in every direction, vainly endeavoring to find one place affording more shelter or confort than another. Their continuous bellowing added much to the prevailing confusion and alarm. A howling hurricane crashing forests, smoky and suffocating gloom, an overhanging panoply of turbulent flame, the very earth in a blaze, general dismay and de-vastation made up the awful panorama.

Ironside village, comprising over fifty houses of the employes at the iron mines, was in a blaze. The whole village was destroyed, the smelting house among the other buildings. The smelting house was valued at \$50,000. But all this destruction of property sinks into insigni-ficance before the dreadful item of loss of life. The flames came rushing into the village from a southwesterly direction, and so terribly rapid was their progress through it that many persons were unable to escape and were burned to death. The township is a dismal waste. The city, from the precautionary measures taken, was declared during the evening to be

even the timid went to sleep with a feeling of security. At the Chandiere a sharp look out was kept, and the large hydraulic pumps on the mills were kept constantly going, and the hose from them laid in every direction. The arrangements were timely and perfect. The fires still went on their way through the

different townships, lighting up the murky atmosphere, and they will continue so to do until heavy rains put an end to their progress. Although surrounded by raging fires of an im-mense extent, the city last night was safe.

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DE HAVEN & BRO.,	Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. For further information apply at the company's office.	Lieutenant-Colonel a veyor, United State PROPOSALS FOI
611 PHILADELPHIA.	JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.; Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents, 45 No. 402 CHESNUT Street. Philadelphia.	T FOR NATIONA QUARTERMA WASHINGTO
NOTICE. TO TRUSTEES AND EXECUTORS.	PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STRAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGU- LAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW OR LEANS, LA. The ACHILLES will sail for New Orleans direct, on Thesday September 6, at 8 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Beptember THOUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by suy other route given to Mobile, Galveston, Indiancia, La- con and Braves, and to all points on the Mississioni river	Proposals for sup ornamental planting are invited from nu standing. The trees and shru and delivered at the nient to the gard tills of lading, pro nished. The freight will be
General Mortgage Bonds of the Penn- sylvania Railroad Company. APPLY TO	vacca, and Brazos, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Bed River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions. WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA. The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Satur- day, Angust 27. The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Satur-	the bills will be sett and shrubs at the pla signed. The orders will be of national cometerie or requisitions from 1
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS,	day, August 27, at 8 A. M. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING fiven to all the prin- cipal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mismasippi, Louisians, Arkausas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Bail- road, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing	It is suggested th of proposal will be a discount on the w kinds of plants as th offer. Purchases will be
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.	lines. SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. O. The PIONEER will sall for Walmington on Wednesday, August 31, st 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington	tageous to the United proposals thus receiv There are about eig teries scattered over
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO., No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,	Wednesday, September 7. Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Com. cany, the Wilming ton and Weldon and North Carolina Failroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.	some planting will p them. Proposals should t Quartermaster-Gene: for Trees and Shrubs
PHILADELPHIA.	via Wilmington, at ablow rates as by any other route. Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of inding signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of action	noon on the 19th of 8
GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,	615 F O R N E W Y O R Via Delaware and Raritan Canal.	s 19 Gt B
No. 17 WALL STREET, NEW YORK, BANKERS AND BROKERS. Receive deposits subject to check, allow interest	The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 5th instant, leaving daily as usual. THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of Ne	a will not
on standing and temporary balances, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of STOCES, BONDS and GOLD, in either city. Direct telegraph communication from Philadelphia house to New York.	York, North, East, of West, free of commission. Freights received at low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue. JAMES HAND, Agent, No. 119 WALL, Street, New York. 341	anse it much s only by Dols by office

mariy every Saturday at noon above Market street.

ally. ILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., North and South WHARVES. Agents at Georgetown; Magents at Alexandria. 61

WARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOWBOAT COMPANY.-towed between Philadelphia, -Grace, Delaware City, and in-

M P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, UGHLIN, Superintendent, Warves Piuladelphia, 4115

OPOSALS.

L PURVEYOR'S OFFICE. ER Street, New York. AUGUST 15, 1870.

be received at this office until DAY, the 15th day of Septemale, on the part of the United bidder, of the following articles nd clothing, viz. :--

Blankets, 10,000; Counterpanes, Bed-covers, 1000; Mattresses, Bars, 20,000; Hair Pillows, 6000; 20,000; Pillow-ticks, 20,000; wers, 20,000; Dressing-gowns, 20,000; Slippers, 10,000; Woolwels, hand, 7000 dozen : Rollers,

ed goods are new, have never elieved to be in good condition, ey now stand.

ill reserve the right to reject preasonable, or from presponwill be considered for less of the amount advertised. Samand any information given at OOSTER Street, near Prince. ir length of time will be al-

to remove their goods. Pro-"For the Purchase of Hospita

HARLES SUTHERLAND, and Acting thief Medical Pura Army. 8 18 6t R TREES AND SHRUBS. L MILITARY CEMETERIES.

ASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, on, D. C., 17th August, 1870.} oplying Trees and Shrabs for g of the National Cemeteries urseries and gardeners in good

hs should be securely packed er aliroad station most conve-en or nursery. Bills and perly addressed, to be fur-

paid by the United States, and led upon receipt of the trees uces to which they may be con-

given by the officer in charge is in this office upon estimates

local officers. int the most convenient form a printed catalogue, with such whole or on any classes or he proprietor may be willing to

made wherever most advan-States upon the basis of the

the whole United States; and robably be needed in each of

be sealed and addressed to the ral's Office, marked "Proposals s;" and they will be opened at

September, 1870. M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General, Srevet Major-General, U. S. A.

st durable breen fade, is brighter Color chan any other be-wee paint turce as unface, bround pure all haint dealers, 122 N. His St.

